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Civil War—The Road in View.

Civil war has commenced. That worst and most fearful calamity which can befall a nation is upon us. That great civil war, against which Washington and all the patriots and statesmen of our United Republic have warned us, has now become a reality. These distinctions have been broadened, and these differences aggravated, until at last the fatal blow has been given, and a sectional war inaugurated.

The roar of the cannon which were fired into and from Fort Sumter on the 12th of April, 1861, sounded the knell of the American Union. The patriotic historian, as he records the sad event, will drop a tear upon the page on which it is written. We may now say that the glory of the American name is departed, and with it depart our national greatness and prosperity. We must prepare ourselves for untold and fearful scenes—for privation, suffering, heavy taxes, the breaking up of communities and families, and for evils all the more fearful, because undefined and terrible.

It is now no time for recrimination and abuse. It is time to consider the Government or the secession forces first. Both claimed the right to occupy Fort Sumter—one was hastening to its relief in order to retain its position; the other was determined to prevent such a movement, which it regarded as an act of hostility. The United States Government, under the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, was ostensibly attempting to provision the garrison in Fort Sumter, which had a legal and constitutional right to do. A resistance, on the part of the secessionists, to that right, was revolutionary; it was rebellion. But the bombardment opened on Fort Sumter, on the 12th of April, was not the first overt act of revolution or rebellion which the secessionists had committed. During the four months preceding that bombardment, they had committed a series of such acts in each of the seven seceded States, both before and after the Republican Administration came into power.

From the time that Lincoln knew for a certainty that he was elected President of the United States, he and the men who most actively promoted his election knew just as certainly that the country was in a state of revolution and that acts of rebellion had been, and would, under the revolutionists be committed. "The policy of the Buchanan Administration was to conciliate; it cannot be told what the policy of the Lincoln Administration is—whether to conciliate by concession and compromise, or conquer by fire and sword. Though the country was in the midst of a rebellion, which he could have stayed with ten decisive words in favor of conciliation, President Lincoln would not speak these words before his inaugural address; and when that address came, it was so ambiguous that the country was as much in the dark as to what the new Administration designed to do, as before. Nor have the oracles at Washington been more definite since, in response to the urgent and almost despairing entreaties for some certain indication of the policy of the new Administration.

The Administration has, as we have said, a legal and constitutional right to provision Fort Sumter. But the exercise of a legal and constitutional right may not be at all times politic or morally justifiable. The motive with which an act is done—the design or end aimed at, is what determines its true character. Many deeds are performed every day which infringe no law or constitution, and yet are as intrinsically criminal as the open commission of murder or robbery.

The secessionists or revolutionists declare openly that they have dissolved their connection with the Federal Government; that they have set up an independent Government, and mean to maintain it, if need be, at the point of the bayonet. Now what does our present Federal Government mean to do with this imperious imperio—this sovereignty within a sovereignty? For what purpose and with what designs does it seek to retain its hold upon forts in seceded States? Does it intend by the strong arm of military force to reduce these States to subjection?

It has not said that such is its policy. Had it said so when it first came into power, or shortly afterwards, though Union men would have lamented that no compromise had been attempted, they would, notwithstanding, almost to a man, have rallied to the support of an Administration which had taken an open, manly and patriotic stand to put down rebellion and vindicate the laws and honor of our common country. But instead of this, the Administration has been paltering, hesitating—it has announced no policy—it says it wants to retain the Southern forts, but for what purpose is not disclosed. If it means to coerce or conciliate, it should say so. The secrecy it has observed—the concealment it sedulously practices—so much like the mystery that hangs around the courts of eastern despots—its policy is a mystery that will be revealed in full to the American people and the world.

The Administration does not intend to put down revolution by force or conciliate by concession; if it did, SEWARD and CHASE would have the manliness to say so. No: the covert intention is to aggravate the secession movement by pretending to oppose it; to cause the Border Slave States to secede, and thus bring about, with civil war as the means, the consummation of the long-concealed, revolutionary, treasonable, Republican-Abolition conspiracy for the final separation of the slaveholding from the non-slaveholding States.

The Republicans do not wish to conciliate the Border Slave States. Every movement of the Administration and the leading politicians of the party looks to a division of the Union. This being so, and such being their object, why not at once take measures for an amicable and peaceful separation? Why raise armies and go to war, when the object intended can so easily be attained in another way? Can any sensible Republican answer these questions satisfactorily?

The Democrats and conservative men of the North are in favor of the Union and for the adoption of such peaceful and constitutional measures as will preserve it. The Republicans are for the dissolution of the Union by driving the Border Slave States to secede, and thus bring about, with civil war as the means, the consummation of the long-concealed, revolutionary, treasonable, Republican-Abolition conspiracy for the final separation of the slaveholding from the non-slaveholding States.

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The Revolution of Arizona.

Arizona, the territory acquired by the United States from Mexico under the Gadsden treaty, though still an unorganized territory, has seceded, and united its fortunes with those of the Southern Confederacy. This region is as yet very little known, except for its mining facilities, which are prospectively very great. It extends to the Gulf of California, and should the Confederate States be able to retain it, and annex Sonora and Lower California, they will command not only six or seven hundred miles of Gulf, but also the peninsula between the Gulf and the Pacific, and a corresponding line of coast on the Pacific.

New Mexico lies between Arizona and Texas, and its secession, which is an event altogether probable, would extend the seceded territory from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. This will give the Southern Confederacy, should it be able to maintain its independence, the vast ground in making future acquisitions of territory from Mexico. Thus, it will be seen, there is a secession game in the southwest to be blocked, or the Southern Confederacy will soon assume gigantic proportions in that quarter.

(From the Indianapolis Sentinel.)
Letter Day Politics.

We copy from a letter of Hon. G. W. Julian, the Republican member of Congress from the "burnt district," an abstract drawn up some of the beauties of "latest day politics." The sketch develops the weakness and vacillation of the "champion old Abe," his duplicity and double-dealing, the way that "he is twisted out of him," and the "arrangements" by which fat positions are secured. No one can peruse the statement without coming to the conclusion that the President is a weak, irresolute man, without any adequate idea of the crisis of the country, its perils, or the questions at issue. We ask our Republican friends to read an intelligent Republican's opinion of the Republican President, and one, too, who would naturally sympathize with the radical views of the "hero of the prairie land."

The projected controversy which has been going on about the appointment of Commissioner of Patents was closed on Wednesday by the confirmation of Mr. Holloway. The history of this case is a little remarkable, and if fully written would prove highly interesting to the student of late-day politics. I can only give a few facts, out of many which I have gathered from reliable sources.

Early in this month, a virtual tender of the office of Commissioner was made to Mr. Fogg, of New Hampshire, by Mr. Tully, formerly of the same State, and his friends understood it. He returned to New Hampshire in the full assurance that the office was his. In the meantime the Secretary of the Interior warmly urged the President to nominate Mr. Holloway, and Mr. Lincoln did not want to do it, but such appeals and representations were made to him as finally induced him to send Mr. Holloway's name.

The announcement of this through the newspapers took the country by surprise. Mr. Fogg was especially astonished, and, on returning to the city, went to the President for an explanation. The particulars of this explanation I would scarcely be proper to state. Suffice it to say that the President regarded the nomination as a matter of course, and was anxious to recall it. His anxiety was increased by the active demonstrations of Fogg and his friends, and by fuller information as to his position. The President was greatly perplexed, and alternated between the conflicting forces. More than once he resolved to recall the nomination, but each time was prevailed upon to reconsider his purpose.

Meanwhile both parties were laboring with the Senate, which yet had to pass upon the question. At first a decided majority of Senators stood opposed to the confirmation. Action upon it was for several days suspended. The President was then urged to recall the nomination, and the friends of Mr. Holloway were found in quite a minority. The President finally determined that, however much he might regret the nomination, he could see no way out of his dilemma, except through the action of the Senate upon the case. The session neared its close, and several Republican Senators who at first declared against the confirmation, finally declared the somewhat delicate task of voting against the President.

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OHIO LEGISLATURE.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, April 13, 1861.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House bills 478 and 394, with the pending Senate amendments, were referred to the committee on Municipal Corporations, and H. B. 391, with the pending Senate amendment, was referred to the committee on Schools and School Lands.

Mr. BALDWIN, from the Select committee to whom were referred certain petitions relating to the settlements of the estates of decedents, reported.

H. B. 484—To amend the laws relating to decedents' estates, which was read the first time. Also, H. B. 385—Providing for the survey of mines, which was read a first time.